

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Moscow and Ashkhabad Oblasts)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. First Moscow Order of Lenin  
Medical Institute i/n Sechenov  
2. Public Health in Ashkhabad

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Three reports on the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute i/n Sechenov and a report on public health and medical facilities in Ashkhabad

Data on the medical institute concerns curriculum, military training, and evaluation of VUZ training. Attachment 2 also includes a memory sketch 25X1 the site layout.

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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Attachment I

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FIRST MOSCOW ORDER OF LENIN MEDICAL  
INSTITUTEGeneral Information

1. [ ] the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute (Perovyy Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina Meditsinskiy Institut), located on Pirogovskaya ulitsa number 6, Frunze rayon, Moscow

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The Institute had only one faculty known as the Department of Medicine and Health. However, after six years of study, in addition to doctors of medicine the Institute graduated health officers, doctors who were employed by factories to supervise and enforce health programs. All graduate doctors were appointed senior lieutenants in the medical corps of the Soviet Army Reserve. [ ]

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[ ] the student enrollment to be approximately 2,000 in 1955. Of this total, approximately 15 percent were foreigners which included Chinese and many from the satellite countries, as well as Spaniards. Student enrollment was limited to those applicants who had completed the tenth grade of secondary education, had passed the entrance examination for the Institute, and had fulfilled the prerequisites in chemistry, physics, Russian language, and Russian literature. Further, according to the plan, only a limited number and the best of the applicants were accepted. The medical institute maintained close liaison with the Academy of Science and other scientific institutions and was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. The best professors taught at this Institute and were members of the Academy of Science.

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Class Schedule and Vacations

2. The school term began in September and ended in June of the following year. However, beginning in the third year, during the summer months, students worked in hospitals or polyclinics, treating patients, assisting in operations, and doing practical work in therapy, surgery, and gynecology, up to the fifth year when they had to attend a special summer military training camp. A two-week vacation in January followed first semester examinations. Classes were held six days weekly, and were scheduled from 0800 until 1400 or 1500 hours. The two-hour class periods for each subject were broken by 15-minute intermissions in the middle of the period. No special hour was designated for lunch, but snacks or sandwiches were eaten between classes.

Student Stipend

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3. [ ] the Spanish medical student received a 500-ruble stipend monthly which was paid by the end of each month and never in a lump sum for a year at a time. This amount did not vary during the entire six years of the course. Salaries for other foreign students were also 500 rubles monthly, plus varying amounts from their embassies. The Soviet student received 250 rubles monthly as an initial salary; this was increased every succeeding year and varied for each student according to his scholastic achievement and length of time. Further, Soviet students also received incentive bonuses for outstanding scholarship and for participation in certain phases of research. From the monthly stipend [ ] bought [ ] own writing paper, paid 15 rubles monthly for living quarters and approximately 120 rubles for food. Books were supplied by the library.

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Curriculum

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4. The six-year curriculum was predetermined with the exception of an elective foreign language. Each course required at least one to two hours of outside study, but this varied according to one's application. spent from four to five hours of outside study daily and received excellent grades. Access to school equipment and laboratories was permitted at all hours and students were encouraged to use these facilities. 25X1

5. some of the following school subjects which were required by the institute during the six-year course: 25X1

First Year

Anatomy  
 Physics  
 Chemistry, organic and inorganic  
 Colloidal chemistry  
 Marxism and Leninism  
 Latin  
 Sports (Physical Education)

Second Year

Histology  
 Anatomy  
 Chemistry  
 Biology  
 Latin  
 Marxism and Leninism  
 Biochemistry  
 Physical Culture

Third Year

Therapy  
 Surgery  
 Biochemistry  
 Marxism and Leninism  
 Pathological Anatomy  
 Surgical Anatomy  
 Physical Culture  
 Latin

Fourth Year

Therapy  
 Surgery  
 Infectious Diseases  
 Health  
 Political Economics  
 Diseases of the Eye  
 Marxism and Leninism  
 Pathological Anatomy  
 Surgery  
 Facial Surgery  
 Military training

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Fifth Year

Therapy  
 Pediatrics  
 Eye, ear and nose  
 Surgical Anatomy  
 Forensic medicine  
 Marxism and Leninism  
 Political Economics  
 Stomatology  
 Pulmonary tuberculosis

Sixth Year

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In addition to a year of internship, [ ] specialized [ ] field  
 by attending conferences in therapy and surgery and also performed  
 autopsies..

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Military Training

6. [ ] a military department existed at the Institute  
 for military preparation and [ ] all institutes had such  
 a department. [ ] military subjects which were not  
 listed in the curriculum were also taught at the Institute during  
 the six years of the medical course. These subjects were mandatory  
 and were taught twice weekly by military personnel. In addition to  
 these subjects, in the summer of the fifth year, all students were  
 compelled to attend a military summer camp in uniform where they  
 were given field experience (Polevaya Khirurgiya) in the military  
 subjects and were also instructed in organizing front line and second  
 line hospitals, surgical practices in battlefield, and means and  
 methods of evacuation of wounded. [ ]

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the following military subjects or skills [ ] at the  
 Institute.

Firing a rifle.  
 Firing a pistol.  
 Firing a machine gun.  
 Firing a Revolver.  
 Hand Grenade Throwing.  
 Conventional Map Symbols.  
 Map Reading.  
 Close Order Drill.  
 Chemical Warfare.  
 Atomic Warfare.  
 Military Regulations.

After completion of the fourth year, all male students were given the  
 privilege of volunteering for the military academy in Leningrad where  
 they would complete the medical studies under military personnel and  
 would be retained by the Soviet Army following graduation. Because  
 few volunteered for the Academy, some were ordered to attend.

Extra-Curricular Activities

7. There were many student clubs but membership was not compulsory.  
 These clubs ranged from social to political to work-type groups  
 such as the Surgery Club, Therapy Club, Scientific Club, Choral

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Club, and Dancing Club. [redacted]  
 Sports were also encouraged for leisure activities, but experimental study on one's own was encouraged mostly, especially for those students who were so inclined. In the evenings, some students volunteered to assist in operations and treated hospital patients. [redacted]  
 [redacted] all was compelled to attend political conferences two to three times weekly. These conferences mainly consisted of discussion of Marxism and Leninism, or a student presented a topic on Communism. [redacted]  
 [redacted]

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Evaluation of VMZ Training

8. [redacted] the medical course and training were well organized. The course was difficult especially in the beginning, [redacted] The curriculum was thorough, sufficiently specialized, and offered opportunities for practical application. The laboratory facilities and technical equipment were ample and in good condition and the library was well stocked. The written and oral examinations required a thorough understanding of the subjects studied. [redacted] all the professors [redacted] were well versed in their fields and were known to be the best.

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Medical Research

9. [redacted] priority medical research was being conducted at the Institute on the following:

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Endarteritis Obretirante (sic)  
 Techniques in Lung Operations  
 Operations at low temperatures (Hipotermia)

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Personnel

10. Following are the top medical personnel [redacted] in the Institute:
- a. Lt. Colonel Nikolai Nikolaevich Elanskii, professor of surgery and chief surgeon of the Soviet Army.
  - b. Vasilenko (fnu), professor of therapy.
  - c. Kogan (fnu), professor of therapy.
  - d. Lvanov (fnu), professor of therapy.
  - e. Vishnevskiy (fnu), professor of surgery.
  - f. Dumbrovskaya (fnu), professor of children's diseases.
  - g. Myasnikov (fnu), professor of therapy.
  - h. Salishchev (fnu), professor of surgery.
  - i. Archyvyshev (fnu), professor of physics.
  - j. Vinogradov (fnu), professor of therapy.

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## FIRST MOSCOW MEDICAL INSTITUTE IMENI SECHENOVA, MOSCOW

Location and Identification

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1. [redacted] the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, now known as imeni Sechenova. The name of the institute was changed from imeni Pirogova to Sechenova in 1956. The other above mentioned designations of the institute remained unchanged. Both Pirogov and Sechenov, had been students of the institute during the Czarist times who later served there as professors. The institute was located on Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ulitsa in the Frunzenskiy rayon of Moscow. [redacted] sketch of the institute and its immediate surroundings (page 6) based on the Moscow City Plan [redacted] unclassified, scale 1:35,000. The following legend identifies numerically designated points on [redacted] sketch:

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- (1) Main Building (Tsentralnyy korpus). This was a large brick building, five or six stories high. All administrative offices, including those of the director and other leading personalities of the institute, were located on the ground floor. There were also a pharmacological laboratory and a library on the same floor. The second and third floors each had one large auditorium with a seating capacity of approximately 3000 students. These auditoriums were also used for concerts, meetings, dances, and for other mass gatherings. Offices and studies of the professional staff, of which there was a great number, were located on every floor of the building. In this building there were also many study rooms which were utilized by the students. With exception of the auditorium, [redacted] There was also a number of laboratories (activities unknown) on several floors of the building. [redacted]
- (2) Clinic (Klinika). This was also a brick building, four stories high, which was used as an infirmary and had many wards for male and female patients suffering from internal diseases. Number of wards unknown. This building also contained an X-ray room, a clinical laboratory, a lecture hall, and other auxiliary facilities. Students conducted practical work and attended lectures on the subject of internal diseases in this clinic.
- (3) Large Mess Hall. A two-story, wooden construction, seating capacity unknown.
- (4) Childrens' Home or Nursery. Although this area did not belong to the institute, many children of married students were cared for at this nursery.
- (5) Playgrounds, belonging to the nursery.
- (6) Pathological Anatomy Building. A four to five-story, massive construction. Students, in their third year course and upwards, attended lectures and did practical work in this building. There were operating rooms, laboratories, a lecture hall, and a morgue. [redacted] these studies as, "Sudebnaya meditsina", or, "Kriminologiya", (court or crime medicine). Practical work on autopsy and dissection analysis were the main subjects taught in this building. Cadavers from the various hospitals located within the area of the institute and from city hospitals were used as subject material for these studies.

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- (7) Hospital Wards. A number of two-story, wooden structures. Students performed practical work in these wards.
- (8) Similar structures used as described in point (7) above, containing wards, "Palaty".
- (9) Club. This was a one-story, wooden building, which housed the institute's partkom, profsoyuz or profkom (professional organization), a students' club, and other political functions.
- (10) Dispensary. This four to five-story building served as the dispensary and hospital for the students. The institute's central library was located on the ground floor.
- (11) Area outside of the institute. In the center was a statue of Pirogov. Behind the statue was an oval-shaped building, use unknown.
- (12) Hospital Building. Four-story building similar to point (7) above. 25X1
- (13) Building for Medical Doctors Faculty (Feldsherskiy Fakultet). This was a large, five-story brick construction. [redacted] Feldshers were awarded diplomas after graduation from a four-years' course. 25X1
- (14) Psychiatric Ward. A four-story building.
- (15) Gymnasium. A two-story, brick construction, formerly a chapel, known as "Dom Fizkultury" (physical culture, or athletics building). Here briefings were held on civil defense and military subjects.
- (16) Stadium.
- (17) Frunze Military Academy, approximate vicinity, details unknown.
- (18) Apartment houses.
- (19) Unidentified buildings. 25X1
- (20) The institute area was thought to be surrounded by a metal fence, similar to that of an ordinary city park. [redacted] 25X1
- (21) The broken lines indicating roads and foot paths within the institute area. 25X1

2.

3. The institute was subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health (Ministerstvo Zdravokhraneniya). It was known as the foremost medical institute in the USSR and was probably equalled in standing by another medical institute located in the city of Gorkiy. [redacted] 25X1

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Curriculum and Enrollment

4. The institute had three main faculties: Medical (Meditsinskolechebnyy), Veterinary (Veterinarnyy), and the Medical Practitioner's Faculty (Feldsherskiy). The first two faculties required six years attendance for graduation whereas the Feldsherskiy Faculty required only four years attendance. With the exception of physical training and briefings on military matters, the first two years of study were spent at the old university of Moscow.
5. The estimated number of students attending the three faculties during one yearly course was about 6000. [redacted] 25X1
- The educational system employed during the last three years at the institute, as well as requirements for degrees, final examinations, aid given to students for completion of studies, etc., were unknown. Fourth year medical students were given assignments for practical studies at various hospitals and clinics within the Moscow area. Also, field work was assigned with respect to military medicine, details unknown. 25X1

6.

Faculty Members

7. [redacted] the following names of professors and instructors who were faculty members [redacted] at the Medical Institute, in Moscow: 25X1

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Subject</u>
<u>First Year</u>		
IVANOV	Professor	Anatomy
MYSHKIN	Lecturer	In-organic Chemistry
YAGUNSKAYA (f)	Instructor	Marxism-Leninism
KOVALYA (f)	Instructor	Latin
YASINSKAYA (f)	Instructor	French
SHEFMAN	Lecturer	Physics, Biology
RYKOVA (f)	Lecturer	Parasitology
SHISHOV	Lecturer	Qualitative Analysis
TALK	Instructor	Physical culture
DRATVINA (f)	Dean of the First Course, lecturer, Also Dean of the Second Course, 1954-1955. Known as Dean of the Medical Faculty	

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Pathological  
Anatomy

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Subject</u>
<u>Second Year</u>		
LYUSENKO (f)	Instructor	Marxism-Leninism
KOZLOV	Professor	Marxism-Leninism
KASAYEVA (f)	Instructor	Russian
POLISHCHUK	Col. in uniform, unknown what branch of service	MPVO training (military briefing)
VOROSHCAYEVA (f)	Lecturer	Micro-Biology
GERASIMOVA (f)	Professor	Bio-chemistry
RUMYANTSEVA (f)	Lecturer	Physiology
TALK	Instructor	Physical culture
PODENKO	Instructor	Political Economy
<u>Third Year</u>		
VOROSHCAYEVA (f)	Lecturer	Micro-biology
RUNINA (f)	Lecturer	Pathological physiology
NIKITIN	Lecturer	Pharmacology
DRATVINA (f)	Lecturer Also Dean of Medical Faculty in 1956	Pathological Anatomy

Course Schedule and Evaluation

8. The education year began in September and was divided into two semesters; from September to January, and from February to July, with two weeks vacation between semesters. The daily schedule of the lectures varied, some from 0800 through 1800 hours, and others from 1400 through 2000 hours, thereby reserving the mornings for individual studies. Schedules for the lectures and practical work were announced several weeks in advance. Each lecture lasted one hour and 45 minutes. The first three years were composed of lectures conducted at the old Moscow University, and on a few occasions at the Sechenova Medical Institute. Practical lectures were also conducted in the institute's laboratories and hospital wards. Fourth year students were sent to various Moscow hospitals and clinics for their practical work.

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9. [redacted] stipend consisted of 500 rubles per month. Each student was in possession of a matriculation booklet in which the attendance, completion of a course and examinations were certified by each respective professor. Transfer from one course to another was made on grounds of the "Zachety", individual marks for each respective subject. The marks were from Otlichno (excellent), Khorosho (good), Udovletvoritelno (satisfactory), and Zachtено (credited). Such marks as Posredstveno (mediocre), and Plokho (poor), were seldom awarded or seen in the matriculation books. 1

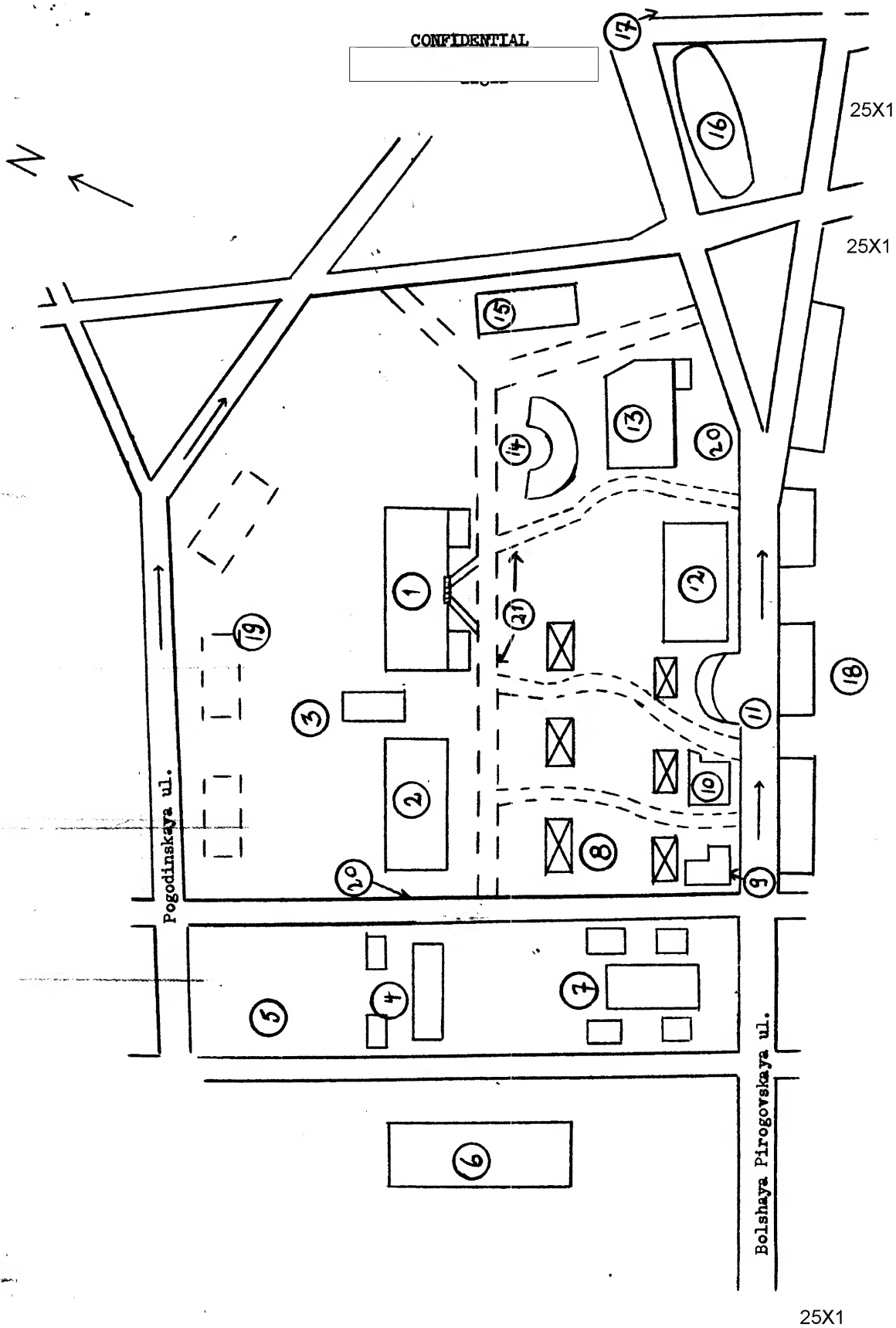
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Sketch of Site Layout, First Moscow Medical Institute

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## THE FIRST MOSCOW ORDER OF LENIN MEDICAL INSTITUTE IMENI SECHENOV.

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General

1. The First Moscow Ordena Lenina Medical Institute imeni Sechenov was located on Pirogovskaya ulitsa, number unknown, Frunzenskiy rayon, Moscow.

2. The Institute had two departments or faculties, medicine and health; after six years of study, in addition of Doctors of Medicine, the Institute also graduated health officers who were doctors employed by various institutions such as factories, schools and the like, to supervise and enforce health programs. This Institute had once been a part of the University of Moscow but was made a separate school because of the size of the student body. However, the Institute continued to maintain close relations with the University in the field of investigation and research, as well as with the Academy of Science and other scientific institutions.

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The Institute was separated from the University of Moscow before World War II, exact year unknown. During World War II, the Institute offered an intensified four-year course in medicine instead of the standard six-year course.

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3. The total enrollment of the Institute was unknown but among the many foreigners included in the student body, there were Spaniards and students from the satellite countries. The Institute accepted any student who had completed the tenth grade of secondary education, had passed the Institute entrance examination and had completed the prerequisite courses in chemistry, physics, Russian language and Russian literature. Those students who had received gold medals indicating outstanding work in their first ten years were exempted from taking the entrance examinations, and those who had received silver medals had only to speak to the Director to determine whether or not they would be excused. All other applicants were required to take the entrance examination. Regardless of the grades received in their prior schooling, all were given the opportunity to apply, however, only a limited number of applicants were accepted according to the plan. The Institute employed the best possible teaching faculty composed of members of the Academy of Science. The Institute was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health.

Class Schedules and Vacations

4. School began in September of each year and ended in June of the following year. July and August were summer vacation months. Following the first semester examinations in January, there was a ten-day to two-week vacation. School holidays included the first and second of May, the seventh and eighth of November to celebrate the beginning days of the Revolution, and the fifth of December, Constitution Day. In case of emergencies, students were permitted to visit their homes and could remain there for a period of time depending on the gravity of the situation. Students were also allowed to go to rest homes for a period of time on authorization by the school doctor. Beginning in the summer of the third year of their studies, students could volunteer to assist in hospitals and clinics by treating patients, helping in minor operations and assisting doctors in their routine work. In the summer of the fifth year of school, a special summer military training camp was attended by all students. The school day began at 0800 and ended a little after 1400, six days weekly. The two-hour lecture periods for each subject had ten-minute breaks between hours. No special time was designated for lunch and most students ate snacks or sandwiches between classes. The school was equipped with

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dining facilities which were utilized mostly during the evening meals.

#### Student Stipend

5.

[REDACTED]

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A Russian student received an initial stipend of 250 rubles monthly and this amount was increased every year. The sum received by Russian students also varied in accordance with their scholastic achievement and the awarding of incentive bonuses for outstanding work and participation in research.

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Komsomol fees were 2.50 rubles monthly. Food cost about 300 rubles per month, entertainment, about 50 rubles, and the remainder was spent for clothes. Books and school supplies were issued without charge. All students were members of DOSAAF. This organization was badly organized.

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#### Curriculum

6. The curriculum for each Department was fixed for the six years of study. Only the foreign language was an elective.

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Each subject required at least one hour of home study depending upon the student's capability.

Students were encouraged to make use of the laboratory facilities outside of school hours and were given access to school equipment.

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7. [REDACTED] the following school subjects required by the Institute during the six-year course:

#### First Year:

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Anatomy  
Biology  
Inorganic Chemistry  
Colodial Chemistry  
Physics  
Latin (elementary for medicine)  
Marxism and Leninism  
Histology  
Normal Psychology  
Physical Education

#### Second Year:

Continuation of first year subjects and in addition the following:

Bio-chemistry  
Military Regulations

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**Third Year:**

General Medicine  
Surgery  
Pharmacology  
Pathological Anatomy  
Pathological Physiology  
Obstetrics  
Topographical Anatomy  
Hygiene  
Political Economics (substituted for Marxism and Leninism)  
Military Training (tactical and strategic)  
Physical Education

**Fourth Year:**

Advanced Surgery  
Advanced Medicine  
Nervous Diseases  
Tuberculosis  
Skin Diseases  
Pathological Anatomy  
Organizational Medicine (statistical medicine, mortality, births, etc.)  
Political Economy  
Physical Education

**Fifth Year:**

Advanced Surgery  
Advanced Medicine  
Diseases of the Eye  
Psychiatry  
Obstetrics  
Pathological Anatomy  
Infectious Diseases  
Children's Diseases  
Political Economy  
Physical Education

8. The sixth year consisted of practical work in the clinics of the Institute. The student served varying periods of time in the specialized clinics such as the Obstetrical Clinic and the Tuberculosis Clinic. During this year the student treated his own patients for the first time, but under the supervision and guidance of the clinic doctor.

**Military Training**

9. Beginning with the second school year, military training was obligatory for all students. The Institute had a military department and all military subjects were taught by military personnel [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] The military subjects were not listed in the curriculum, but were nevertheless mandatory and were taught twice weekly. In addition, military summer camp was also mandatory for all students. The students were instructed in the organization of front line and second line hospitals, field surgery, application of medicine in the field, role of the doctor in the front lines, evacuation of wounded, and military training in general. 25X1

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10. [redacted] the following military classes:

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Military Regulations  
 Marching  
 Map Reading  
 Chemical Warfare  
 Atomic Warfare  
 How to fire side arms, rifles and machine guns  
 Hand grenades  
 Tactical and Strategic Warfare

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#### Extra Curricular Activities

11. Student clubs for the various medical specialties existed, but were not compulsory. These clubs were encouraged by the Institute, and were organized by the students as work-type and social organizations. There was the Therapy Club for those specializing in Therapy, the Surgery Club, Choral Club, Scientific Club and the like. Students met weekly or monthly and sometimes daily to discuss their particular interest, work in the laboratory together, and sometimes organize social events. There was also a political club wherein political problems were discussed. [redacted]

#### Evaluation of VUZ Training

12. [redacted] The subjects were well selected and practical application was sufficient. [redacted]

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[redacted] The course was difficult in the first two years, but then became easier and required less study. [redacted]

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[redacted] The Institute was well equipped with technical equipment; there was sufficient space and buildings, and laboratory facilities were adequate. The oral examinations which were conducted by the State were given in the principal subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathological Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics and general medicine. The examinations required a thorough knowledge of the subjects studied. The professors were carefully selected, were well versed in their subjects, and with the exception of a few, were capable instructors. [redacted]

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#### Personnel

13. Source named the following faculty members of the Institute:

Professor VINOGRADOV - Head of Therapeutics Department

Professor VASILENKO - Therapeutics Department

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[redacted]

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## PUBLIC HEALTH IN ASHKHABAD

1. Ashkhabad (N 37-57, E 58-23), the capital of the Turkmen Republic, was situated in a dry torrid zone where diseases such as malaria, leishmaniasis, and dysentery were common. The non-indigenous inhabitants were particularly vulnerable to these diseases during the hot dry season from April through October, when the temperature rose as high as 40 degrees Centigrade. The majority of the dwellings, which had been erected since the 1948 earthquake badly damaged the city, were mostly temporary structures which did not meet any hygienic standards. Drinking water piped into the city came from a spring and a small mountain river and was purified by filtration and chlorination; however, no ordinances existed with regard to methods of purification and, since not all houses were equipped with plumbing, many residents obtained their drinking water from public fountains. The water supply was adequate during the winter months but consumption was restricted during the summer. There was a central sewerage system [redacted] 25X1  
the city also had garbage collection and street cleaning facilities, and the streets were kept relatively clean.

Public Health Facilities and Installations

2. The following public health facilities and installations were located in Ashkhabad and/or its environs:
  - A. Hospitals: The civilian hospitals consisted of three city hospitals and an unknown number of rayon and oblast hospitals (names and locations unknown); in addition, a mental hospital and a hospital for contagious diseases were located on Pervomayskaya ulitsa, No. 85 and No. 135, respectively. The military hospitals included a military garrison hospital at Keshi (N 37-59, E 58-20) and another hospital for war veterans (name and location unknown).
  - B. Special Institutions: On Pervomaiskaya ulitsa in Ashkhabad proper were located the Trachoma Research Institute, and the Dermatology-Venereology Research Institute. Geok Tepe (N 38-16, E 57-57) was the site of a leprosarium and on the outskirts of Geok Tepe was located an institution for incurable mental cases. In Bayram-Ali (N 37-37, E 62-12) in the Mary oblast were a large sanatorium for the treatment of kidney disorders, other sanatoriums for the treatment of arthritis and other bone disorders, plus clinics -- especially in the textile plants -- which were kept open at night. A TB sanatorium and a physiotherapy research institute were also located in the Ashkhabad area [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted]

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C. Preventive Medicine and Anti-Epidemic Facilities

- (1) The Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene for the Turkmenistan Republic, located on Pervomayskaya ulitsa 137.
- (2) The Office of Forensic Medicine on Pervomayskaya ulitsa; this was part of the Department of Judicial Medicine of the Turkmen State Medical Institute.
- (3) An anti-tularemia center, located on Ostrovskogo ulitsa. [redacted] this was part of the anti-plague station which was subordinate to the Ministry of Health. 25X1
- (4) The only quarantine station was one which had been set up in the Ashkhabad railroad station for the purpose of checking travelers entering the city from epidemic zones. No permanent quarantine stations had been established in the city.

Other facilities in the same category, names and locations unknown, included the following:

- (5) City and oblast epidemiological stations.
- (6) Anti-malaria centers; these were part of the epidemiological stations.
- (7) An anti-brucellosis center, which was part of the Republic's Epidemiological Station.
- (8) A center for the treatment of rabies.
- (9) A hygiene education center.
- (10) Disinfecting stations, which were also branches of the epidemiological stations.

D. Maternity Homes, Spas, Summer Camps, Rest Homes, Etc.

In Ashkhabad there were several foundling homes, homes for mothers and children, a number of maternity homes, including one on Pervomayskaya ulitsa, and summer camps for Pioneers, which had been set up in the city's parks or areas nearby. Maternity homes were also located in the kolkhozy and surrounding villages, rest homes in various places throughout the Turkmen Republic, and a mud-bath treatment center near Dzhebel (N 39-38, E 54-14).

E. Miscellaneous Medical Facilities

Other medical facilities in Ashkhabad included the following: Out-patient clinics and mobile clinics with dental offices in all rayons throughout the city; a first-aid station and a blood transfusion center on Pervomayskaya ulitsa; ambulance service was maintained at the airport. The city had a number of pharmacies and one pharmaceutical warehouse [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] There were a number of rural clinics in each town and village; generally speaking, the larger towns had medical centers and the smaller settlements had midwives and practical nurses.

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- 4 -

Research, Development and Training

3. A medical school, a dental school, and a school for practical nurses and midwives were located in the city of Ashkhabad. In the Turkmen Republic as well as in most of the other Soviet republics there were professional medical schools, schools of dentistry, schools for practical nurses and midwives, nurses' training schools, and science academies together with their branch research institutes. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR was located on Bolskaya Kaulschkaya ulitsa in Ashkhabad. Research was being conducted on bacillary and amoebic dysentery, leishmaniasis, malaria, nematiasis (sic), diphtheria, and typhus. Civilian doctors working in the Central Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene were doing research on jaundice (Botkin's disease) in conjunction with doctors from the military garrison hospital [in Keshi], because cases of jaundice had occurred among military personnel. There were state-controlled milk pasteurization centers, and all raw milk which came from the kolkhozy was boiled as a safeguard against brucellosis. A sanitation control office inspected foodstuffs sold in all markets, meat and fish were inspected before sale, and effective control measures were maintained in restaurants and lunchrooms.

Medical Personnel

4.

25X1

There were republic, oblast, and city health officers; hygienists to inspect the food in restaurants, to give inoculations to students, to supervise hygiene in the city, the schools, and in housing developments; epidemiologists were employed in the medical centers and epidemiological stations, and medical statisticians in the Ministry of Health, the Institute of Epidemiology, and in the epidemiological stations.

Diseases Affecting Humans

5. In addition to the more common diseases such as tuberculosis, rheumatic conditions, mumps, scabies, conjunctivitis (especially during the winter), and venereal diseases, there were cases of botulism, encephalitis, leprosy (rare), some cases of paratyphoid and Pappataci fever each summer, typhus and remittant fever caused by chiggers, infrequent cases of "Q" fever, frequent cases of trachoma, and a few cases of leishmaniasis of the skin and internal organs mostly during the autumn months. Serious cases of amoebic dysentery occurred throughout the year and, during the summer months, a milder bacillary type of dysentery was common. Cases of nematiasis (sic), although few, were more numerous in the Turkmen Republic than in other Soviet republics. Preventive measures against malaria had been so effective that, as of the time of report, the incidence of malaria was rare. Infantile paralysis, unknown until a few years prior to the time of report, afflicted a number of people every year. There were no cases of dengue, Japanese encephalitis, smallpox, tetanus, typhoid epidemics, or typhus transmitted by larvae, [redacted]

25X1

There were some isolated cases of brucellosis and tularemia transmitted by animals to man.

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- 5 -

Animal Diseases

6. A Pappataci epidemic occurred in 1948 or 1949 and malaria and leishmaniasis epidemics about 1954-1955. Cattle and other farm animals had mange and helminthiasis.

25X1

Pest Control

7. Lakes and ponds infested with malaria-transmitting mosquitoes were sprayed with DDT dissolved in petroleum; DDT was also used to control flies, bedbugs, roaches, sand flies of the genera Phlebotomus which transmitted leishmaniasis and Pappataci fever, and, less effectively, chiggers which transmitted encephalitis and diseases of rickettsial origin. Despite continuous control measures, however, pests were a continual problem. Traps and poison (probably arsenic) were used to control domestic rodents, and poisoned cereal (the specific was probably zinc cyanide) was used against desert rodents; when occasion warranted, the poisoned cereal was sprayed by aircraft. Reptiles (among others, the cobras), scorpions, tarantulas, spiders, and flying rodents all constituted a source of danger to humans.

25X1

Civilian Defense

8. [redacted] a local antiaircraft defense unit called the M.P.V.O. existed but could not supply any information concerning defense measures against atomic, chemical, or biological warfare. In 1956, personnel employed in the Central Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene were given ten one-hour-long lectures on atomic defense, but no instructions relating to anti-chemical or bacteriological warfare. [redacted] technical personnel working in the afore-mentioned institute were instructed to bring dead flies to the institute for analysis to determine if the insects had been dropped for the purpose of spreading disease.

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